

3. calendars
4. aid to poor
4. moral guidance
5. had _____ and _____
6. pope reigns supreme
7. threat of _____
8. had its own _____
9. priests served in government.

Sep 10-2:37 PM

Chapter 1 Section 1
Aim: Why does the Renaissance occur?
Warm-up: define the word Renaissance.

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Main Idea

In Italy the growth of wealthy trading cities and new ways of thinking helped lead to a rebirth of the arts and learning. This era became known as the Renaissance.

Reading Focus

- What changes in society and in cities stimulated the beginning of the Renaissance?
- What ideas formed the foundation of the Italian Renaissance?
- What contributions did artists make to the Renaissance?

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CAUSES OF THE RENAISSANCE



- Increased trade with Asia and other regions as a result of the Crusades
- Growth of large, wealthy city-states in Italy
- Renewed interest in the classical learning of ancient Greece and Rome
- Rise of rich and powerful merchants, who became patrons of the arts
- Increased desire for scientific and technical knowledge
- Desire to beautify cities

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Renaissance:

Why did the Renaissance begin?

1. _____ was beginning again due to the crusades.
2. Travel increased
3. Growth of universities, cities, and towns.
4. Use of \$\$

Renaissance started in _____ around _____ and later spread.

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• Renaissance Ideas

Inspiration from the Ancients

- Venetian ships carried goods for trade and Greek scholars seeking refuge
- Scholars brought ancient works thought to be lost

New World of Ideas

- Italians who could read looked for more information
- Read Arabic translations of original texts
- Searched libraries, found lost texts

Different Viewpoints

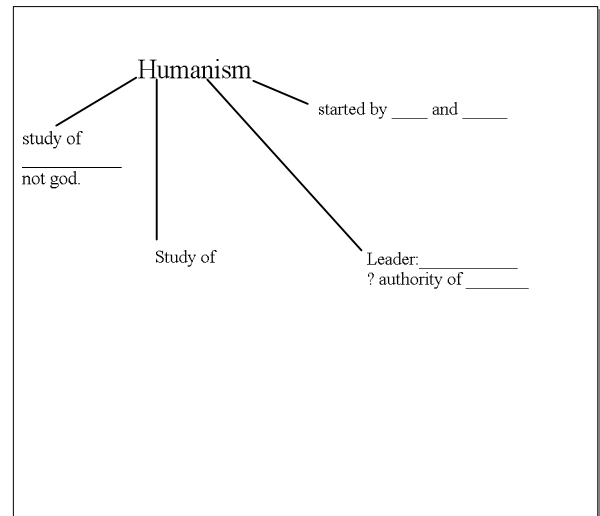
- As they read, began to think about philosophy, art, science in different ways
- Began to believe in human capacity to create, achieve

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- history, Latin, Greek
- Subjects came to be known as humanities, movement they inspired known as **humanism**
 - Humanists emphasized individual accomplishment
 - Roots traced to work of Dante; work contained glimpses of what would become focus on human nature
 - Historians believe Renaissance began with two humanists who lived after Dante—Giovanni Boccaccio, Francesco Petrarch
 - Both wrote literature in everyday language not Latin
 - Advances were made in medicine, as well as astronomy

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Changes in Society

- 1300, Black Death, starvation, warfare had overtaken Europe
- Catastrophic events, enormous loss of life may have led to changes of the 1300s
- Decrease in population led to:
- Increase in food production
- Decline in food prices
- More money to spend
- Specialization in products

The Rise of City-States

- Urban areas specialized, particularly in Italy
- Italy divided into several large city-states in north, various kingdoms
- Papal States south
- Catholic Church, nobles, merchants, artisans dominated society in city-states
- Many sought to display new wealth with knowledge of arts

Sep 13-9:53 AM

Why Italy?

1. thriving _____
2. wealthy _____ class- more powerful than some kings
3. Classical heritage of _____ and _____.

-Northern Italy was mostly _____, while Europe was still _____.

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Venice

- With access to sea, Venice built economy, reputation on trade
- Had long history of trading with other ports on Mediterranean Sea
- Shipbuilding prospered, sailors traveled to Near East
- Wealthy Venetian merchants built unique city, "work of art"

Milan, Florence

- Milan, west of Venice, based economy on agriculture, silk, weapons
- Florence, to south, famous for banking, cloth
- Monarchs appealed to Florentine bankers for money to fund wars
- Merchants refined raw wool into fine cloth
- Bankers, merchants created city to rival any in Europe

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City-States:

- Italy was divided into these _____.
- each one was controlled by a powerful _____.
- Milan, Florence and other city states ran their own affairs.
- Florence was under the rule of the _____ family.
- Medici's were bankers. \$= _____.
- _____ gained power of Florence in 1434.
- Lorenzo de' Medici was nicknamed the " _____ "
- they were _____ of the arts.
- They helped Florence, become the center of the Renaissance.

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Secular Writers

- Early 1500s life in Italy seemed insecure, precarious
- Church no longer served as source of stability, peace
- Form of humanism developed from Petrarch's ideas; focus was secular, was worldly rather than spiritual

Service

- Humanists argued that individual achievement, education could be fully expressed only if people used talents, abilities in service of cities.

Renaissance Man

- Ideal Renaissance man came to be "universal man," accomplished in classics, but also man of action, who could respond to all situations.

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Examples of Renaissance Men

How to Act

- Italian diplomat **Baldassare Castiglione** wrote book, *The Courtier*
- Described how perfect Renaissance gentleman, gentlewoman should act
- Book includes fictional conversation between duke, guests

Castiglione's Advice

- Castiglione gave nobles new rules for refined behavior in humanist society
- Speak of serious, as well of amusing subjects; know Latin, Greek
- Be well-acquainted with poetry, history; be able to write prose, poetry

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Renaissance Art

Patrons of the Arts

- Medieval times, anonymous artists who worked for church created art
- Renaissance artists worked for whoever offered them highest price
- Buyers of art, patrons, might be wealthy individuals, city governments, or church

Competition Among Patrons

- Wealthy individuals competed, displaying wealth, modernity through purchase of artworks
- Florence, **Lorenzo de Medici** supported most talented artists
- Milan, ruling Sforza family benefactors of artists, others

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Answer(s): Specialization in agriculture increased, resulting in more trade; urban areas became centers of commerce; merchants and artisans became important; some cities became displays of wealth.

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